

Semi-Weekly Founded
1908
Weekly Founded, 1844

The



Citizen.

Wayne County Organ
of the
REPUBLICAN PARTY

66th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1909.

July 10
NO. 74

BALLINGER WINS

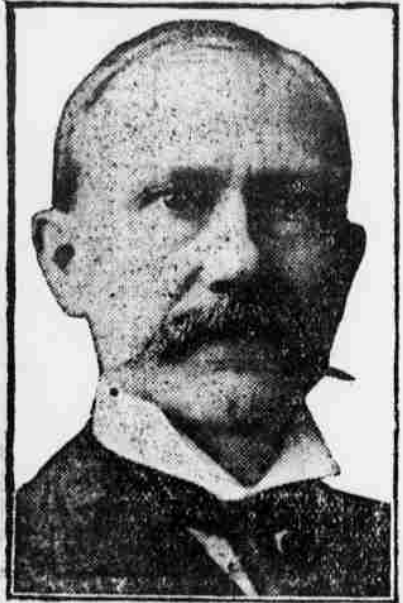
Charges as to Coal Land Claims Declared Baseless.

REBUKE FOR GIFFORD PINCHOT.

President Taft Finds Chief Glavis Guilty of Unjustly Impeaching the Integrity of His Superior Officer.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 16.—President Taft has upheld Secretary of the Interior Ballinger in the latter's controversy with Gifford Pinchot of the reclamation service and in doing so has criticized the methods of Pinchot to such an extent that it is expected on the presidential train that he will leave the government service.

In addition, the president orders the discharge of L. R. Glavis, chief of field division of the general land office, who made the formal charges



RICHARD A. BALLINGER.

against Ballinger that Pinchot talked of in his speeches on the Pacific coast. Glavis is discharged for filing a disingenuous statement unjustly impeaching the official integrity of his superior officers.

The president specifically exonerates Secretary Ballinger from the charge of using his office for personal ends, reiterates his interest in the conservation of natural resources and expresses confidence that Ballinger also has conservation as one of his principal policies.

The president says he agrees with the secretary of the interior that conservation must be carried on within the law, indicating clearly that in his opinion Pinchot has been going beyond the law in reclamation of land. He says he will ask from congress legislation that will simplify the work of reclamation. Part of his letter on the Glavis charges is as follows:

On the 15th day of August last Mr. L. R. Glavis, chief of field division of the general land office, with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., called upon me and submitted a report relating to the conduct of the interior department, and particularly to the action of yourself, Assistant Secretary Pierce, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Chief of Field Service Schwartz in reference to the so-called Cunningham group of coal land claims in Alaska.

Mr. Glavis' report does not formulate his charges against you and the others, but by insinuation and innuendo as well as by direct averment he does charge that each one of you while a public officer has taken steps to aid the Cunningham claimants to secure patents based on claims that you knew or have reason to believe to be fraudulent and unlawful. The whole record shows that Mr. Glavis was honestly convinced of the illegal character of the claims in the Cunningham group and that he was seeking evidence to defeat the claims. But it also shows that there was delay on his part in preparing the evidence with which to bring this, with other claims, to hearing and that justice to the claimants required more speedy action than the department, through Mr. Glavis, seems to have taken.

The reading of the whole record leaves no doubt that in his zeal to convict yourself, Acting Secretary Pierce, Commissioner Bennett and Mr. Schwartz he did not give me the benefit of information which he had that would have thrown light on the transaction, showing them to be consistent with an impartial attitude on your part toward the claims in question.

You are therefore authorized to dismiss L. R. Glavis from the service of the government for filing a disingenuous statement unjustly impeaching the official integrity of his superior officers.

Turning to the Pinchot controversy, President Taft says:

Another instance in your conduct of the department which has been mentioned as indicative of your purpose to block the general plan of conservation of national resources is your refusal to carry out a contract made in the last administration between the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture, by which the interior department delegated to the forestry bureau of the agricultural department the power and duty to conserve the forests on the Indian reservations.

Your declaration to carry out the contract was made necessary by a ruling of the supreme court that such an arrangement

ment is a delegation of responsibility and authority for the expenditure of money which the appropriation by congress for the Indian bureau did not authorize.

While I agree that it would avoid wasteful duplication in organization to authorize the forestry bureau of the agricultural department to take care of and develop the forests on Indian reservations, because the forestry bureau is much better able, with its trained men, to do the work with efficiency and economy, it is plainly necessary, in view of the commissioner's ruling, to secure congressional sanction for such co-operation.

Meantime your withdrawal from an unauthorized contract does not furnish the slightest basis for attributing to you unfriendliness to proper forestation. In my judgment, he is the best friend of the policy of conservation of natural resources who insists that every step taken in that direction should be within the law and buttressed by legal authority. Insistence on this is not inconsistent with a wholehearted and bona fide interest and enthusiasm in favor of the conservation policy.

From my conferences with you and from everything I know in respect to the conduct of your department I am able to say that you are fully in sympathy with the attitude of this administration in favor of the conservation of national resources.

"I am very much gratified with the president's disposition of the matter," said Secretary of the Interior Ballinger when asked to comment on President Taft's letter.

TARS MUST STOP ROWDYISM.

Secretary Meyer Puts Veto on Noisy Shore Sports on Sunday.

Boston, Sept. 16.—Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer in a letter to former Secretary of the Navy John D. Long promises to stop the violation of the Sabbath protective laws of Massachusetts by the sailors of the Atlantic fleet.

The Rev. Dr. Martin D. Kneeland, secretary of the Sabbath Protective league, complained to Mr. Long that "noise, confusion, drinking and liquor selling in a no license town, baseball games, sports and pugilistic encounters as well as open stores, shops and general business characterized the Sundays when the sailors were ashore."

Mr. Long wrote to Secretary Meyer as follows:

"May I suggest (what if I were secretary again I would certainly do in view of such facts as Dr. Kneeland presents) that the department issue an order that while the enlisted men of the navy are to have a relaxation of a rationally liberal Sunday they should yet in every part conform to the law of the state in which they are and should respect the usages of the order loving and law abiding people of the neighborhood."

In his reply Secretary Meyer wrote: "I am fully in accord with you that Sunday ought not to be a wide open day, offending the good people of a community with riot and disturbance."

CHILD TELLS SLAYER'S NAME.

Utica Police Arrest Suspect on Wounded Girl's Information.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Sixteen-year-old Fanny Infusino, lying wounded in the hospital here, told the police that the man who shot her and killed her two little companions on Sunday evening was Michael Rizzo, who recently boarded with the Procopio family.

The girl talked very freely about the case and explained that the first shot was fired at her, the second at her brother, and the last one was sent through Theresa Procopio's heart.

She did not give these details until Mrs. Gray, who discovered her and had her brought to her house, went to the hospital. The girl appeared to look upon Mrs. Gray as her particular friend, and she talked with her very freely and answered every question that she asked.

On the information given by little Fanny the police arrested Rizzo, who emphatically denied his guilt.

The funeral of Theresa Procopio and Freddy Infusino was attended by thousands. Four little playmates were the pallbearers, and the casket was heaped with flowers.

MORE CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Clergyman Appointed in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania District.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Additional appointments of census supervisors by President Taft are announced by Census Director E. Dana Durand.

The Sixth New Jersey district, embracing the city of Paterson, will be in charge of George A. Fischer, who is an officer in manufacturing corporations. He is thirty-six years of age and has been president of the common councils of Paterson.

George Joseph of Lewistown, Pa., who is a clergyman, has been appointed census supervisor of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania district, in which his ministerial work during the past thirty years has chiefly been performed.

Beyon Two-Weeks Dies Suddenly.

London, Sept. 16.—Baron Two-Weeks, who was first lord of the admiralty and later lord president of the council, died suddenly here. The discovery last year that he had been corresponding with the German emperor on the subject of the British naval program created a sensation in England and Germany.

TWO WOMEN SLAIN

One Has Eleven Bullet Wounds; the Other Three.

MYSTERY FOR CHICAGO POLICE

Sisters-in-law Supposed to Have Been Murdered Either by an Enemy or by Thief Who Entered House.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—A double tragedy which presents one of the greatest murder mysteries in the history of the Chicago police department is that of the killing of two women, sisters-in-law and members of well to do families, in an apartment house in the fashionable Hyde park residence district.

One of the women, Mrs. Anna Silver, had eleven bullet wounds—three in the heart, two in the neck, two above the heart and four in the right side.

Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Judith Tripp, wife of Julius Tripp, manager for the manufacturing concern of Morrison & Riley, in whose apartment the tragedy took place, had two bullet wounds in the heart and one in the mouth.

In the apartment was a revolver, the property of Mr. Tripp, with four empty chambers and two loaded ones. That it had been fired recently was evident, but the police found evidence that twenty-six shots had been fired in the room, eleven of which struck Mrs. Silver, three Mrs. Tripp and twelve the walls of the room.

That there was a terrible struggle in the room was evident. The furniture was broken and overturned and everything topsy turvy. Blood was everywhere. Even the front curtain was blood soaked and as the wind blew it looked like a red flag.

Both women fought hard for their lives. Mrs. Silver had a vicious knife wound in her right arm, as though she had been stabbed while trying to ward off a stiletto thrust directed at her heart. There were other cuts and bruises on her body. Knife wounds and bruises were also found on the body of Mrs. Tripp.

The police believe that both women were murdered either by an enemy or by a sneak thief with whom they fought to save their money and jewels.

CAR STRIKE IS RENEWED.

Four Thousand Steel Workers Allege Breach of Faith.

Pittsburg, Sept. 16.—The car workers' strike at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car company at Schoenville, which was thought to be settled last week after costing nine lives and heavy financial loss, began anew when 4,000 employees of the car works walked from their work and quietly dispersed to their homes.

The workmen allege that the car company officials have broken faith with them regarding the discharging of imported bosses brought here during the recent eight week's labor dispute.

The car plant officials announce that they will discharge what few imported workmen are yet in the plant. Fifty deputy sheriffs are on guard at the works.

ONLY 50,000,000 NEW STAMPS.

Hudson-Fulton Celebration Issue Will Be in Great Demand.

Washington, Sept. 16.—To insure the Hudson-Fulton celebration stamp being on sale at all postoffices desiring it on Sept. 25, the date of the opening of the celebration of the centennial in New York, the postoffice department has decided to begin the shipment to the various offices on next Monday.

The issue is limited to 50,000,000 and therefore may be in great demand by stamp collectors. It is said to be one of the most beautiful stamps ever issued by the department.

Cardinal Sato Ill Seriously Ill.

Milan, Sept. 16.—Cardinal Sato, formerly apostolic delegate at Washington, is seriously ill here.

Canada Seizes American Boat.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The American fishing tug Ogle with five men on board has been captured by the Canadian patrol boat Vigilant and taken to Port Dover, Canada. The Ogle was poaching in Canadian waters.

Bishop Newman's Widow Dies.

Constantinople, Sept. 16.—Mrs. Angelina Ensign Newman, widow of Bishop John P. Newman of the American Methodist church, has died at Jerusalem, where she had established a mission.

Boy Emperor of China Very Ill.

Peking, Sept. 16.—The boy emperor of China is seriously ill with dysentery.

TAFT AT CHICAGO.

President Receives Warmest Welcome in Windy City.

REVIEWS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Governor Hughes of New York Travels Part Way With Him. Vice President Sherman Fails to See Him.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—After traversing the states of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Indiana, President Taft arrived here today, making his first important stop on a 13,000 mile tour of the west and south.

President Taft received a tumultuous and enthusiastic welcome here, scores of thousands of persons lining the streets through which he passed and cheering him repeatedly.

All the children in the public schools had a holiday and were reviewed by the president, who afterward started for the ball grounds to witness a baseball game between the Cubs and the Giants. Mr. Taft will attend two banquets this evening, one at the Commercial club and another at the Hamilton club.

Wherever the president's train stopped on its run from Boston large crowds gathered at the railway stations, and the president was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. The day was typical of many that are to come, and the president was prevailed upon to make a number of five minute speeches from the rear platform of his car at points not included in the itinerary. In Massachusetts Mr. Taft spoke at Worcester, Springfield and Pittsfield.

President Taft was in rare good humor and seemed thoroughly happy. He thanked those who came to greet him in the different cities and said he believed that the long and arduous trip would bring him into closer touch with the people than any other plan which could be devised. Mr. Taft said that the more he could see of the country and the people during his term of office the better president he would make.

Entering New York state the president was greeted at Albany by Governor Charles E. Hughes, who became the president's guest on the run from Albany to Syracuse and had dinner with him on the car Mayflower.

Responding to calls for a speech from the crowd at Albany, N. Y., President Taft came out on the platform of the observation car with Governor Hughes.

"I want Governor Hughes to come out and back me up on this platform," said the president. "When we are together there is plenty of strength, and we work better than on separate platforms."

"In Massachusetts, from where I have just come, I had a senator and a congressman or two to help me out on the platform, but I do not need any one here, for I have Governor Hughes, and he always helps me out on the platform, and that's where I need assistance."

President Taft then presented the governor.

"I have made a good many speeches in the last few years," said the governor, "but those I enjoyed making most were the ones for which I had the best subject, and the best subject for a speech is a man. And I never made speeches with better satisfaction to myself than I did during the last campaign in support of your great president."

"You did good work, governor," interrupted the president, throwing his arm around the governor's shoulders. "You'll never call on me in vain," responded the governor, who continued:

"We must all say godspeed and best wishes for the chief magistrate of this nation. He is going on a long journey so that the people may see him and hear his voice. It is an undertaking of difficulty and personal hardship, but it will be for the benefit of the people and will assist him also in the better discharge of his duties. He takes with him our cordial regards and best wishes, and I hope he will remember the cordial sendoff of the people of the Empire State. While we do not know east, west, nor south, the people of this state have a warmth of feeling toward the chief magistrate which is not excelled anywhere."

Vice President Sherman made a vain effort to see the president at Utica. Mr. Sherman's home city, where the train stopped about thirty seconds for orders. Mr. Sherman clambered aboard the rear end and was making his way toward the president's room when the conductor, not knowing the vice president was aboard, gave the signal to go ahead. Mr. Sherman shouted out that he was not able to go on to Syracuse and hopped off.

HENSON SAW POLE

Peary's Negro Lieutenant Tells of Reaching It.

FOUR ESKIMOS IN THE PARTY

Commander and His Men Remained at World's Apex One Night and Two Days and Cheered Old Glory.

Battle Harbor, Labrador, Sept. 16.—"We hoisted the stars and stripes twice at the north pole," said Matthew Henson, Commander Robert E. Peary's colored lieutenant and the only other civilized man, according to Peary, who ever reached the pole.

Henson gave an account of the one night and two days he and Commander Peary and four Eskimos camped at 90 degrees north latitude. Henson personally assisted in raising the American flag, and he led the Eskimos in the cheers and an extra cheer for Old Glory in the Eskimo tongue.

"Having spent eighteen years with Commander Peary and a considerable portion of that time in the arctic," said Henson, "I have acquired a knowledge of the dialect of the northern Greenland Eskimos, who are probably superior to any other. As is commonly known to travelers in the far north, the Eskimo entertains a strange prejudice toward any tongue but one, and it is therefore necessary for successful dealing with them to study their unwritten language."

"We arrived at the pole just before noon April 6, the party consisting of the commander, myself, four Eskimos and thirty-six dogs, divided into two detachments equal in number and headed respectively by Commander Peary and myself. We had left the last supporting party at 87 degrees 53 minutes, where we separated from Captain Bartlett, who was photographed by the commander."

"Our first task on reaching the pole was to build two igloos, as the weather was hazy and prevented taking accurate observations to confirm the distance traveled from Cape Columbia. Having completed the snow houses, we had dinner, which included tea made on our alcohol stove, and then retired to rest, thus sleeping one night at the north pole."

"The arctic sun was shining when I awoke and found the commander already up. There was only wind enough to blow out the small flags. The ensigns were hoisted toward noon from tent poles and tied with fish lines."

"We had figured out the distance pretty closely and did not go beyond the pole. The flags were up about midday April 7 and were not moved until late that evening. The haze had cleared away early, but we wanted some hours to take observations. We made three close together."

"When we first raised the American flag its position was behind the igloos, which according to our initial observations was the position of the pole, but on taking subsequent observations the stars and stripes was moved and placed 150 yards west of the first position, the difference in the observations being due most likely to the moving ice."

"When the flag was placed Commander Peary exclaimed in English, 'We will plant the stars and stripes at the north pole.' In the native language I proposed three cheers, which were given in the Eskimos' own tongue."

"Commander Peary shook hands all around, and we had a more liberal dinner than usual, each man eating as much as he pleased. The Eskimos danced about and showed great pleasure that the pole at last was reached. For years the Eskimos had been trying to reach that spot, but it was always with them 'Tiquelgh,' which translated means 'Get so far and no closer.' They exclaimed in a chorus, 'Ting neigh ti-mah ketisher,' meaning, 'We have got there at last.'"

Henson, who reached the farthest north with Peary three years ago, said that conditions were about the same at the pole as elsewhere in the arctic circle. All was a solid sea of ice with a two foot lead of open water two miles from the pole. The Eskimos who went along on the final lap were Ootah, Eging Wah, Ouzanech and Sigloo, the two first named being brothers. Commander Peary took photographs of Henson and the Eskimos waving flags and cheering.

Continuing his story, Henson said: "The report is absolutely untrue that I did not go to the pole. I went the whole distance side by side with the commander and just as far as he did."

Henson added that he saw Peary write the records which were left in the ice. The Eskimos who were with them, with the exception of Ouzanech,

understood English, and could count a hundred.

Commander Peary and Captain Robert E. Bartlett have already settled on an expedition to the south pole. On board the Roosevelt they have furs, sledges and other equipment necessary for such an expedition.

Peary expects to follow Captain Scott, the English explorer, who expects to start next July. Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton, the British naval officer who reached the farthest south last year, has been asked to accompany Captain Scott, but has declined.

BASEBALL RESULTS.

Games Played in National, American and Eastern Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0. Batteries—McQuillan and Doolin; Scanlon and Bergen.
At Cincinnati—Pittsburg, 7; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Maddox and Gibson; Spade, Rowan and Roth.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C.
Pittsburg, 36 36 .727 Phila./Phila. 67 70 .621
Chicago, 41 42 .634 St. Louis, 47 53 .662
New York, 77 52 .597 Brooklyn, 47 55 .560
Cincinnati, 66 66 .500 Boston, 58 53 .520

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
At New York—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Brockett and Sweeney; Morgan, Dygert and Livingston.
At Boston—Washington, 7; Boston, 4. Batteries—Gray and Street; Karger and Donohue.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C.
Detroit, 58 47 .652 Cleveland, 68 49 .634
Phila./Phila. 61 62 New York, 61 73 .466
Boston, 78 57 .581 St. Louis, 67 77 .466
Chicago, 63 67 .504 Wash./ton, 55 59 .561

EASTERN LEAGUE.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3; Jersey City, 2 (game called end of eleventh inning to allow Jersey City to catch train).
At Newark—Providence, 6; Newark, 2.
Second game—Newark, 7; Providence, 2.
At Montreal—Rochester, 1; Montreal, 0.
At Toronto—Toronto, 5; Buffalo, 4 (10 innings).

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
W. L. P. C.
Rochester, 51 59 .578 Buffalo, 66 73 .478
Newark, 79 60 .568 Baltimore, 62 76 .449
Providence, 74 65 .532 Montreal, 61 77 .442
Toronto, 75 65 .532 Jersey City, 68 79 .464

GOVERNOR JOHNSON VERY LOW

Minnesota's Executive in Critical Condition After an Operation.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 16.—Governor John A. Johnson, who was operated on in St. Mary's hospital here for a deep seated intestinal abscess, is in a most critical condition, though the surgeons hope for the patient's recovery.

Governor Johnson was upon the operating table for two hours and fifty-three minutes. As soon as he had recovered from the effects of the anesthetic his first words were for Mrs. Johnson, who came at once to his bedside.

Dr. William J. Mayo, who performed the operation, issued the following bulletin:

"The doctors found a small deep seated abscess connected with the intestines. It was a difficult, serious and prolonged operation. Governor Johnson stood it well and rallied. The chances are for his recovery, although he will not be out of danger for five days. He is suffering great pain."

A later bulletin read: "Governor Johnson's condition is very bad. Pulse irregular and fast. Temperature subnormal."

Dr. H. H. Witherstein, also a state senator, who witnessed the operation, gave the governor's private secretary, Frank A. Day, a gloomy view of the case, saying that it was "one of the most terrible operations of the kind he ever witnessed."

Gardner Beats Clarence English.
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16.—Clarence English of Omaha and Jimmy Gardner of Boston fought ten rounds here, Gardner having a distinct advantage throughout. English's face and eyes were badly pummeled.

Names For New Battleships.
Washington, Sept. 16.—The 26,000 ton battleship to be built by the New York Shipbuilding company will be known as the Arkansas and that by William Crump Shipbuilding company as the Wyoming.



GOVERNOR JOHN A. JOHNSON.

covered from the effects of the anesthetic his first words were for Mrs. Johnson, who came at once to his bedside.

Dr. William J. Mayo, who performed the operation, issued the following bulletin:

"The doctors found a small deep seated abscess connected with the intestines. It was a difficult, serious and prolonged operation. Governor Johnson stood it well and rallied. The chances are for his recovery, although he will not be out of danger for five days. He is suffering great pain."

A later bulletin read: "Governor Johnson's condition is very bad. Pulse irregular and fast. Temperature subnormal."

Dr. H. H. Witherstein, also a state senator, who witnessed the operation, gave the governor's private secretary, Frank A. Day, a gloomy view of the case, saying that it was "one of the most terrible operations of the kind he ever witnessed."

Gardner Beats Clarence English.
Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16.—Clarence English of Omaha and Jimmy Gardner of Boston fought ten rounds here, Gardner having a distinct advantage throughout. English's face and eyes were badly pummeled.

Names For New Battleships.
Washington, Sept. 16.—The 26,000 ton battleship to be built by the New York Shipbuilding company will be known as the Arkansas and that by William Crump Shipbuilding company as the Wyoming.